

A Boston Store Bargain
is always a desirable article
of real worth--
Something you want or need
Sold at a price
far below its actual value.

**The Biggest and Only Real
Bargains**
are at
BOSTON STORE
Tomorrow--Monday.

To teach this to the thousands of strangers now in or coming to Omaha
and to still further impress the fact upon our home people
These Bargains will be an astonishing object lesson--
and a great opportunity to save money.

**DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR
GREAT SALE OF
CLOTHING.**
Your choice of any suit in the house--
worth up to \$150--for \$10.

A grand purchase
**New
Dress Goods**

We purchase from a New York house--
hard pressed for cash--their entire fall im-
portation of dress goods at
A Fraction of Their Value

50c Black Dress Goods 15c.
50c black wool, novel-
ly dress goods in an
assortment of weaves and
designs, from this purchase,
go at 15c yard.....

39c Colored Dress Goods 15c.
Colored dress goods,
every yard worth 39c,
in plain colors, two-toned
combinations, brocade and
bayadere effects, go at yard

\$1.00 Imported Black Goods 39c
\$1.00 imported, figured black
goods, also silk and wool
novelties in colors, plaids, checks
and stripes, all actually
worth \$1.00 to im-
port, in dress goods
department
at 39c yard.....

\$1.50 Dress Goods 69c.
Cover cloths, Broadcloths,
Camel's hair, plain im-
ported henrietta and
serge, all from this pur-
chase, worth \$1.50,
at 69c yard.....

\$2.25 Black Goods \$1.25
High class novelties in
\$2.25 black goods, just im-
ported for this fall's
trade, plain and mixed
effects, on sale at
\$1.25 yard.....

Black crepons and
other rough effects,
for skirt and entire
suits, at \$1.49
yard.....

**Clearing Sale
SILKS**

Thousands of yards of all the most desir-
able kinds, colors, shades and best qualities
of silks go in this grand clearing sale at
prices never quoted before.

\$2 and \$2.50 Silks at 69c
All of our high class silks in
waist and skirt patterns,
consisting of 24 and 27-inch heavy
glace, gros grains, peau de
soie, satin duchesse, bengaline,
crystal, poplins and taffetas,
in evening shades and also
shades for street wear, worth
up to \$2.50 yard,
in silk depart-
ment at 69c
yard.....

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Fancy Silks 59c
Fancy satins, gros grains, im-
ported foulard, finest glace
taffeta, bengaline, black bro-
caded silks, also fancy waist
patterns in plaids, brocades
and stripes,
on bargain
square at 49c
yard.....

\$1.00 Silks at 39c
Large assortment of waist silks
in plaids, stripes and brocades
also foulards, 27-inch Japane-
se silks and
white brocades,
all on sale at
39c yard.....

THE BARGAIN OF BARGAINS
\$2.50 CARPETS at 59c yd

We bought from a Philadelphia retailer all his odds and ends and half
rolls of fine Moquette, Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and other high class car-
pets. These are in single and half rolls, no two alike, but there is enough
in each roll for a sleeping room, or, when used with border, there is enough
for any large room. None of these carpets are worth less than \$1.25 yard,
and most of them are worth \$2.50 yard. They are now displayed in our
large show windows, and will be on sale Monday morning promptly at 8
o'clock.

AT 59c Yard
On sale
Monday,
worth up
to \$2.50
yard.

It will pay all the city people to lay in a supply of these carpets as
never again will such an opportunity occur. All of our out-of-town friends
and visitors should remain over to attend this sale, as you can save the ex-
pense of your trip to the exposition by securing some of these phenomenal
bargains.

MONDAY'S BARGAINS IN OUR BASEMENT.
ARE NEARLY BEYOND BELIEF.

Staple, standard merchandise was never sold by any dry goods house
in the world at such ridiculously low prices.

Full standard Bleached
Muslin for 3 1/2c that is
worth 7 1/2c.....

All the well known brands
of 7 1/2c, 8c and 10c Bleached
Muslin, all on one bargain table
at 5c yard.....

A full standard
Bleached Muslin, made right
here in our own state, at
3 1/2c yard.....

Full standard Apron
Checked Gingham
3 1/2c yard.....

Best Standard Prints, all
dark colors, 3 1/2c
yard.....

36-inch fine India Linens
go at 5 1/2c
yard.....

Extra fine quality
Chambray Gingham
all new dress styles, 2 1/2c
yard. They are lots of
remnants and would be
cheap at 15c

Large heavy Turkish
Towels, 5c each, worth
12 1/2c.....

Checked Toweling, 18
inches wide, 2 1/2c yard,
worth 5c.....

Large heavy Huck
Towels, 6c each, worth
12 1/2c yard.....

Very heavy cotton
Summer Blankets, 75c
each, worth \$1.50.....

Most Momentous Deal
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits

Whiteman & Co., the makers of
the finest ladies' ready-made cost-
umes in New York, sell their entire
stock of sample dresses to us
At a Mere Fraction of Wholesale Cost.

\$25 Ladies' Suits for \$7.50
\$18 Ladies' Suits for \$4.98

This means the consummation of a pur-
chase that eclipses anything in its line on
record. It enables us to bring 200 of the
very finest quality Marseilles, Pique and Irish Linen Suits--
in the very latest styles--Eton, Blouse, Blazer and Fly Front
Jacket effects--Many of them are elaborately trimmed with
insertion, lace and ribbon skirts, apron and flounce effects
--These suits will be sold in two lots--

\$25 Ladies' Suits for \$7.50
\$18 Ladies' Suits for \$4.98

**GREAT CLEARING SALE
LADIES' SKIRTS AND WAISTS**

Ladies' White Duck
Skirts--
Well made,
good material,
worth \$1.00,
go at
25c

Ladies' White Duck
Suits--
Blazer coat, this
year's styles, worth
\$3.00, go at
98c

Very finest quality Marseilles, Pique and Irish Linen Suits--
in the very latest styles--Eton, Blouse, Blazer and Fly Front
Jacket effects--Many of them are elaborately trimmed with
insertion, lace and ribbon skirts, apron and flounce effects
--These suits will be sold in two lots--

A MILLION DOLLAR SHOE FAILURE

McGovern & Thompson, the Great
New York Shoemen, Fail, and
Thousands of the Finest
Shoes Made for Them

Are Sold to Us at a Fearful
Sacrifice.

All These and Thousands More
Bought Through Similar Causes
Go on Sale Monday on
Bargain Squares.

The Greatest Shoe Bargains
the World Ever Saw.



2,000 pair of the finest ladies' shoes made
in Rochester in all the newest, sweetest
and most elaborate patterns, black and tan silk
vesting tops and plain kid tops, worth up to
\$7.00 a pair, go at

Worth \$5.00
Worth \$6.00
Worth \$7.00

5,000 pair ladies' black and tan plain
and fancy silk vesting top shoes, made to retail
at \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$4.00, go on bargain
square on main floor and in basement at

Worth \$2.50
Worth \$3.00
Worth \$4.00



2,000 pairs Moloney Bros. Rochester made
miners' children's shoes, the finest,
finest, prettiest and daintiest and the highest
grades of shoes made in America, ready
made to retail for up to \$3.00, all sizes,
all widths, go on sale on bargain square on
main floor at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Such fine shoes were never seen in Omaha
before, on sale at

75c, \$1, \$1.25 \$1.50

BOLIVIA'S FAMOUS MINES

Richest Silver Deposits of the World in the
Bowels of the Andes.

HAVE PRODUCED BILLIONS OF BULLION

Scenes and Incidents in the Mining
Towns and Camps--A Yankee
Smelting Works Turning Out
a Handsome Profit.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
ORURO, Bolivia, June 23, 1898.--(Special
Correspondence of The Bee.)--Oruro is one
of the great mining centers of Bolivia. It
is situated in the Areacava district, near
the Andes all about it and the work goes
on in the mines night and day. There are
rich copper mines on the Desaguadero river,
not far from here, and the whole country,
in fact, seems to be a mine of valuable min-
erals. In the Huancani (Wah-wah-ne) tin
district there is a conical mountain, which
has a network of tin veins, in some of
which the pure ore has been followed down
from the top of the mountain a distance
of 600 feet. The mine has ore in sight for a
long time to come, and as his excellency the
president, there is little danger of his title
being disputed.

A Visit to a Bolivian Silver Mine.

Oruro is a mining town of 12,000 people.
It makes you think of the larger villages of
the valley of the Nile, save that there is
no green surrounding it. It lies at the edge
of bare gray hills in a desert. The streets
are narrow. Most of them are un paved and
most of the houses are of one story, thatched
with straw. The town water works are
ruled by carry barrels of this precious
fluid about on their backs and a large part
of the population is made up of Quechua
(Keoch-wa) Indians. The most of the
miners are half breed or cholos, and as
mining is the chief industry you see cholos
everywhere. There are also saloons every-
where. You know them by the little red
flags which are stuck in balls over their
doors. Just above the city on the mountain
is the Chilean mine called Sacavon la Virgen.
This is a famous old silver mine which has
produced and is still producing vast quanti-
ties of silver. It has a capital of a million
and its stock is worth, I am told, 250 per
cent above par. I visited it today. The
mine is managed by Englishmen, but the
work in it is all done by Bolivians. The
miners labor half naked in the tunnels, as
the mine is like an oven and the means of
ventilation are poor. They take out only
the best of the ore, and this, when brought
to the surface, is broken into little pieces
by Indian women, who sort out the best and
throw the poorer pieces away. There were
several hundred of these women at work
at the mouth of the mine at the time of my
visit. They squat on the ground and break
the ore with hammers. Nearly every one
of them was chewing coca, and I could see
the fat quids sticking out of the cheeks of
many of them. They work from daylight
until dark for what would be about 17 cents
of our money per day. The miners receive
about twice this amount. In all 700 hands
are employed, and this notwithstanding that
a great deal of the work is done by ma-
chinery. One of the odd things about the
miners is the fuel. This mine is 600 miles
from the coast and 7,500 miles from the coal
mines of Australia. The result is that the
freight on coal makes it cost \$6.50 per hun-
dred weight, which is too expensive for use.
Its place is taken by the fuel of the country,
which is llama manure. This is brought in
on the backs of llamas in bags. It costs

center than Potosi. There are some
very rich mines here, and one not far from
the city has netted the present president of
Bolivia a fortune. This mine is called the
San Jose. It was, I am told, discovered by
a Scotchman named Andrew Penny, who
came out here years ago as a common me-
chanic. He was a drunken sort of a fellow
and was by no means particular as to the
character of his female friends. At least
he married an Indian and was living with
her when his mine began to produce fabu-
lous amounts. It continued good and soon
made him very wealthy. He invested some
of his surplus in an estate in the old coun-
try and then died. By the Bolivian law his
estate went to his wife and to his adopted
son, who has been the widow's con-
fidential agent. The widow con-
cluded to go to Scotland and see if she could
not capture the estate there. She failed,
but her lawyer, who seems to have been as
little particular as was the old Scotchman,
made the ancient Indian widow a proposal
of marriage and came back with her to
Bolivia to live. The old woman soon died,
and the new president of Bolivia was the
lawyer who settled the estate. He did this
in such a way that for a consideration the
Scottish lawyer husband withdrew, leaving
the balance of the estate, including the mine,
to the president and the adopted son. The
president, I am told, now owns five-eighths
of the mine, and he has from it an income
of something like 50,000 Bolivian dollars a
week, or more than 50,000 of our dollars
a month. The mine has ore in sight for a
long time to come, and as his excellency the
president, there is little danger of his title
being disputed.

Riches of the World.
Bolivia has perhaps the richest silver
mines on earth. She has produced a vast
amount of the silver now in the world, and
did the price of silver rise she would again
flood the markets with her product. There
are today in the tin mines of the Spains
mines of this country millions upon millions
of ounces of silver which fine machinery
may some time reduce at a profit. The
methods of mining have been wasteful in
the extreme, and the high freight rates
now prevent anything but the richest
ores being touched. The tin and silver
bearing territory of Bolivia is about
1,500 miles long and 210 miles wide. It
runs clear through the mountainous parts
of the country from south to north and
everywhere throughout it, at distances from
fifteen to twenty miles apart, may be seen
these abandoned mines, which were worked
by the Spaniards. In 1848 the number of
these mines was estimated at 10,000. Few
such mines were exhausted. The Spaniards
forced the Indians to labor in them, and
they burrowed through the earth, taking out
only the richest parts of the veins. The
owners gave one-fifth of which they mined
to the Spanish crown, and it is known that
between the crown and the year 1800 the
country produced more than three and one-
third billion dollars in silver. From 1800
to 1825, when Bolivia secured its independ-
ence of Spain, \$67,000,000 were taken out of
the mines, and up to the present it must
be, I should say, a very low estimate to
say that Bolivia has given the world the
enormous amount of \$4,000,000,000 worth
of silver. The greater part of this metal came
from the famous silver mountain of Potosi,
the mines of which have produced more than
\$3,000,000,000 worth of silver. Today the
Potosi mines are to a large extent exhausted,
and the town, which had at one time more
than 100,000 people, has now hardly one-
fourth of that number.

The Spaniards' Snare.

At present Oruro is far greater as a min-

under the ground on which the town of
Cerro de Pasco now stands. These mines
were discovered in the seventeenth century
by an Indian. He camped out one night
near the site of Cerro de Pasco. Before go-
ing to sleep he laid a fire upon some
stones and awoke to find that his stones had
melted and that a lump of silver slag had
taken their place.

An American Smelting Works.

The biggest Yankee enterprise I have
seen in a mining way south of the equator
is the smelting works of the Backus and
Johnston company at Casapalca, Peru. This
company is composed of Mr. J. Backus, a
Brooklyn man, who is a nephew of the
famous engineer, Meigs; Mr. J. H. John-
ston, of Bath, who came out here to work
in the Meigs' railways; and Mr. Frank
Guyot, the owner of the Great Springs in
Idaho, who is well known as a practical
miner and mining engineer in our western
states. Backus and Johnston made a nice
thing in establishing a smelting works at
Casapalca. They imported machinery for it
from the United States and made money from
the start. They sold the brewery some years
ago to an English syndicate for \$500,000 in
gold. They have since been dealing in
mines, and have put a great deal of money
into their smelting. This is situated at Cas-
apalca, on the Orera railroad, away up in
the Andes, ninety-five miles from the sea
and 13,500 feet above it. The works run
night and day, and I am told that they
smelt to as good advantage as any estab-
lishment of the United States. The superin-
tendent of the smelting is Mr. Frank Pier-
ce, the son of Richard R. Pierce, of the well
known Argo Smelting works of Denver, and
the smelting is done after much the same
plan as that of the Argo. The company also
has extensive silver mines at Casapalca.
Cerro de Pasco produces \$100,000,000 worth
of silver in thirty years. Much of the ore is
now reduced to a sulphide and taken on
mules to the coast and shipped to Europe
for further treatment.

Cerro de Pasco Mines in 1898.

The same sort of work goes on at the
famous Cerro de Pasco mines in the Andes
above Lima, and, in fact, in nearly all of
the silver regions of Bolivia and Peru. The
Cerro de Pasco mines which are now in
active operation number about 300, and there
are 250 silver mines being worked at Yauli,
on the Orera railroad, about sixty miles
away. Cerro de Pasco has always been
thought to be the crater of an extinct vol-
cano. It is situated about 14,000 feet above
the sea, in one of the bleakest parts of the
Andes. The town, which is now only one
of about 5,000 people, lies in a basin sur-
rounded by barren rocks. The deposits con-
sist of a great body of low-grade silver ore,
over a mile and a half long by three-quar-
ters of a mile wide. This has been worked
down to a depth of about 250 feet, and
numerous tunnels have been run in at that
level to drain the mines. The great trouble
is the water, and further mining can only
be done by lower tunnels or heavy pumps.
Henry Meigs, the American engineer who
constructed so many great works in Peru
years ago, began to sink a tunnel below the
present levels. The work was stopped,
however, at a distance of 900 feet from
the surface, and at present nothing is being
done. The tunnel will need to be ex-
tended from 50 to 1,000 feet further before
it is struck, and at the present level the
silver there is little prospect of this being
attempted. Within a short time there
has been something of a revival of the sil-
ver industry at Cerro de Pasco, owing to
the copper ores lying under the surface of
silver ore, and the camp today is more one
of copper than of silver. In the past the
Cerro de Pasco mines have produced enor-
mous quantities. Between 1830 and 1824
27,200 tons of pure silver were taken out of
them, and the dumps of the mines, if they
were scientifically worked, would bring a
fortune. Twenty years ago Cerro de Pasco
was turning out more than 1,000,000 ounces
of silver a year, and I am told that 360,
000,000 worth of silver was taken out from

of the railroad, just twenty-five miles from
the smelting works, the ore can be brought
that distance more cheaply on llama back
than on the cars. In the same connection
eggs and vegetables are sometimes carried
down the mountains to the markets of the
lowlands on llamas, although the railroad
almost parallels the route of the llama trail.

There is another large smelter at the end
of this railroad, at Antofagasta, on the sea.
This smelter belongs to the famous Huan-
cacha Silver Mining company, which pro-
duces the greater part of the silver of Bo-
livia today. The smelting works are of vast
extent, comparing in size with any in the
United States. They have cost about two
and one-half million American dollars, and
smelt the ores of this company exclusively.
It is a magnificent establishment and is
now well managed.

Gold Mining in Peru and Bolivia.

I have already said something about gold
mining in Bolivia. There is one thing
which I failed to mention, and this applies
to silver mines as well. This is the diffi-
culty which I am informed exists of hold-
ing on to a good mine here without a law-
suit. Many of the notary publics, through
whom the mines when discovered are taken,
are said to be entirely unscrupulous, and
it is almost impossible to prevent fraud.
A common thing is for the notary to issue
papers to himself for the same property
and to ante-date them. If the mine turns
out good he claims it by right of a prior
title. Another method is to leave some im-
portant clause out of the papers, so that it
will furnish a ground for a defect of title,
and to ante-date them. If the mine turns
out good he claims it by right of a prior
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portant clause out of the papers, so that it
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out good he claims it by right of a prior
title.

Why the Spaniards Made Fortunes.

As to the existence of gold almost every-
where in these Andean mountains there is
no doubt, but the finding of it in paying
quantities is a different thing. The
amounts of treasure gathered by the In-
dians before the days of the Spaniards
and since then have given a false idea of
the richness of the country. In the days
of the Incas these Indian chiefs, called kings
by the Spaniards, had the masses of their
slaves. They could put thousands of them
at gold washing in the various rivers, and
though each man got but little, the aggre-
gate was large. There was little wear and
tear on the gold thus gathered. It was
not used for money, but little of it went
into the hands of the common people. It
accumulated as the ornaments of the nobles
and as decorations in the temples, and
was consequently found in great quanti-
ties when the Spaniards came. The
Spaniards themselves used the Indians as
slaves and worked them so hard that today
the Indian population of both Bolivia and
Peru is not one-tenth of what it was at
the time of the invasion of Pizarro. The
mineral region least prospected is that on
the eastern side of the Andes. These parts
of the country have been worked for years
by savage Indians, who still bring the gold
to the settlements and dispose of it in the
way of trade. The Indians are hostile to
foreigners and drive them out of their
territory. The banks of the
rivers are covered with a dense vegeta-
tion, and the climate is in most parts
malarious and very unhealthy. There are
placer mines worked by the Indians on the

Maranon, the Beni and Santiago rivers, and
on the latter I am told that the gravel often
pans out two ounces to the yard. Many of
the mountain streams were paved by the
Incas during the dry seasons, when the water
was low. The floods brought the gold down
from the mountain and this was caught in
the cobbles and cleaned up when the waters
went down. I traveled for some days with
an English mining engineer named Sharp,
who has been sent out here by some London
capitalists to investigate certain properties.
Said he: "So far as I have gone, and I
have traveled extensively in the central
parts of Peru, I find that the gold lodes
are few and far between and very uncertain
as to extent. The free gold has been pretty
well worked out, and what is left is in iron
pyrites, copper pyrites and arsenical pyrites,
from which it is difficult to extract it. The
mines are pocket and uncertain. Such
mining as is done by the Peruvians is after
the most wasteful methods. They use the
stamp process and lose at least one-third
of the gold."

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The explorer Borzhrevink is about to sail
from London for South Victoria land and
the seas and islands between there and Aus-
tralia. His ship, the Southern Cross, was
designed by the builders of the Fram, and
is distinctly favorable to him. It is the
weakest part being thirty-two inches in
thickness. Borzhrevink will take with him
a flock of carrier pigeons, supplies for three
years and sixty-five Siberian sledges dogs.

It is said that the late Prof. Gohn of
Breslau, the famous botanist, thus opened
his course of lectures on botany: "The four
chief constituents of plants are: Carbon, C;
oxygen, O; hydrogen, H; and nitrogen, N.
Then writing down these four letters, with
distinct carelessness, on the blackboard--
COHN--he smiled, observing: "It is clear
that I ought to know something about
botany."

The earl of Minto, the new governor gen-
eral of Canada, as Viscount Melgund, was
military secretary to Lord Lansdowne when
he was governor general of Canada. "The
impression Lord Melgund left in Canada,"
says the Toronto Mail and Empire, "was
distinctly favorable to him. He was a
pleasant, genial gentleman, as well as a
good soldier. His return as governor gen-
eral to occupy Rideau hall, where thirteen
years ago he lived as secretary to another
excellency, will be quite welcome."

The will of the late George A. Pillsbury
of Minneapolis bequeaths \$250,000 to the
Pillsbury academy. Various Baptist insti-
tutions receive \$25,000, and \$5,000 each is
given to the Northwestern Hospital for
Women and the New Hampshire Centennial
Home for Aged Women. He will also re-
quest that the widow shall bequeath \$20,000
to Pillsbury academy as a Margaret Pills-
bury fund, the income from half to go to
the aid of worthy young men and women,
and \$5,000 for prizes and from \$5,000 for
support of the library. She is also re-
quested to bequeath \$5,000 to the Hospital
association of Concord, N. H.

There is widespread regret in Cincinnati
over the death of Frederick H. Alms, the
millionaire dry goods merchant and philan-
thropist of that city. He served through-
out the life of the city with distinction and
at its close he was widely known. He was per-
sonally identified with many of the great busi-
ness enterprises of Cincinnati and was a
director in a number of charitable institu-
tions, being a generous contributor to many
of them. As a patron of music and the fine
arts he was also widely known. He was a
mainstay in the support of the May musical
festivals and director of the Orchestral as-
sociation. Only recently he resigned as
president of the Seeger's board, although

he retained his position in the Board of
Directors.

Emperor William of Germany dislikes
nothing more than to see his officers excited
or in the least ruffled at parade or maneuvers.
He frequently had occasion to criticize
some General von Meerscheidt on that ac-
count and at a recent review in Berlin the
kaiser reprimanded him for losing his self-
control at a trying moment.

"If your majesty thinks that I am get-
ting too old I beg of you to allow me to
resign."
"No, no," replied the kaiser, "you are
too young to resign. Indeed, if your blood
didn't course through your veins quite so
fast you would be a more useful army
leader."

On the evening of that day the kaiser and
the general met at a court ball. The gen-
eral was talking to some young women, who,
for lack of room, were not dancing.
"Ah, Meerscheidt," cried William, "that
is right; get ready to marry. Take a young
wife if that excellent temperament of
yours will soon vacillate in the arms of
a young girl."

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

American pipe foundries have received a
contract to furnish 1,000 tons of water pipe
to Glasgow.

The war has created a shipbuilding boom
in the United States and the Maine ship-
yards again resound with the sound of the
hammer.

The Illinois Steel company has refused
large orders for rails to be delivered within
three months, being unable to produce them
within the required time.

Dates are as yet entirely imported, there
being none grown commercially in this
country. Last year the importation of this
article amounted to \$235,110 pounds, val-
ued at \$285,517. Tamarinds are in the same
class, although their annual importation is
comparatively insignificant, amounting only
to \$2,000 in value.

The masons' laborers of the Laborers'
Union Protective association of New York,
2,500 strong, have just concluded the annual
agreement between the union and the Maso-
n Builders' association for the next year. The
wages are fixed at 30 cents per hour, eight
hours a day, and the rate for masonry work
strike can be ordered until the questions in
dispute have been considered by a joint ar-
bitration board composed of employers and
employees.

In the differences existing between the
operators and miners at Pana, Ill., the state
board of arbitration has decided that 33
cents gross weight per ton for mine run
should be paid, all supplies except powder
to be furnished by mine owners, and that
the per cent discount for cashing coupons
should be abolished. The decision of the
board has been accepted by the miners,
while the operators announced that they
would not be bound by any decision of the
state board whatever.

The boot and shoe manufacturing business
in the province of Quebec is one of consid-
erable magnitude and growing importance.
Quebec is the shoe manufacturing province
of the Dominion, as Massachusetts is of
the United States, and the industry is almost
wholly centered in the cities of Montreal
and Quebec. Employment is given to be-
tween 4,000 and 5,000 men, boys, women
and girls, and the weekly pay list amounts
to between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The annual report of the British Amal-
gamated Society of Engineers (whose strike
for eight-hour day last year attracted
world-wide attention) for 1897, which has
just reached this country, shows how far
ahead these people were who predicted a
speedy break-up of this powerful labor union.
According to the report the membership
during the last year has grown from
\$7,455 to \$14,444, and during the same period
the income of the organization was \$325,
255. The amount spent on the great lock-
out reached the enormous sum of \$3,451,595,
and this